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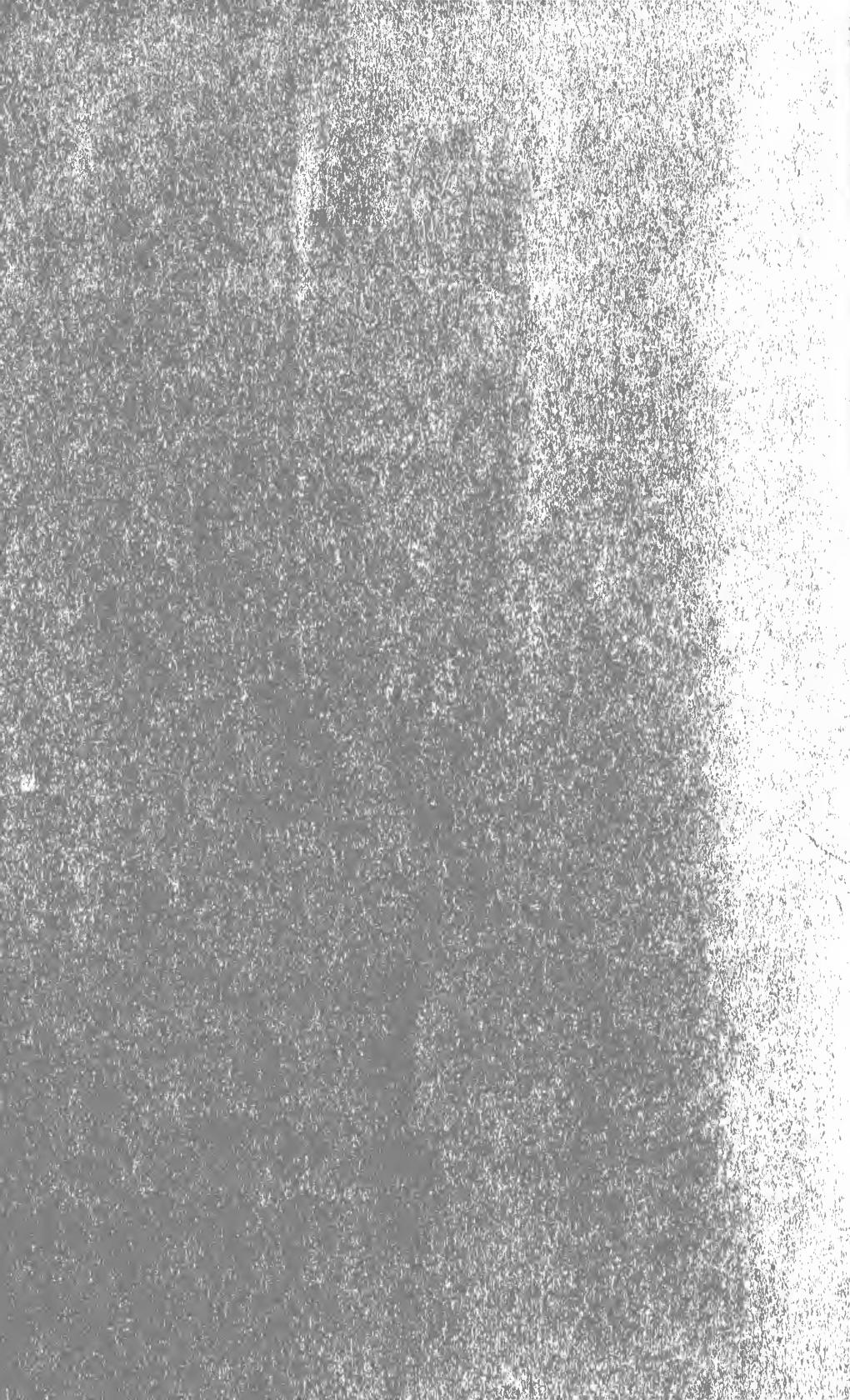
1953

ANNUAL
REPORT

*Governor of
the Virgin Islands*

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Douglas McKay, Secretary

TERRITORY OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

Morris F. de Castro, Governor



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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS, 1953

Morris F. de Castro, Governor

During the fiscal year July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1953, the Virgin Islands were quite fortunate to receive considerable attention from top-ranking officials of the new national administration. In March 1953, Hon. Douglas McKay, Secretary of the Interior, accompanied by Mrs. McKay, Hon. Ezra T. Benson, Secretary of Agriculture, and Mr. Harry McDonald, Administrator of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, visited the Virgin Islands. They came to the islands to attend a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Virgin Islands Corporation. However, their visit had much greater significance, especially because two new cabinet officers visited the islands within 2 months of the inauguration of the new administration.

The Virgin Islands was the first Territory to be visited by the Secretary of the Interior who has general supervision of all Territories and possessions of the United States. It also enabled the Secretary to obtain a realistic view at first hand of the conditions and the problems of the islands. In a radio broadcast from Government House in Charlotte Amalie the Secretary pledged to do his utmost to assist in developing the prosperity and well-being of the islands. He also stressed the fact that the progress of the islands must be based more and more upon the islanders' own resources and ingenuity.

A few months later, in May, the Virgin Islands were host to Hon. Orme Lewis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and Mrs. Lewis. They visited the islands to attend the ground-breaking ceremonies for the Charlotte Amalie High School in St. Thomas and the Christiansted High School in St. Croix, and to witness the official opening of the new Frederiksted Clinic and Public Health Facility. In June, 1953, the new Director of Territories, William C. Strand, and the new Chief Counsel A. M. Edwards, also visited the Virgin Islands. Therefore, in the short span of the first 6 months of the new administration

a number of influential officials of the Department of the Interior had visited the Virgin Islands and had become familiar with their problems at firsthand. This significant concentration of official attention on the Virgin Islands will surely result in the sympathetic interest and assistance of the Department of the Interior in the future development of the islands.

An activity of international significance was the presentation on August 4, 1952, by His Excellency Henrik Kauffmann, the Danish Ambassador to the United States, of a gift from the Danish Government of exact replicas of the original furniture of the ballroom of the Government House at St. Croix. This gift, which is highly appreciated by the people of the Virgin Islands, is a symbol of the reservoir of goodwill which exists between the people of the two sovereign nations. Donated in commemoration of 150 years of uninterrupted diplomatic relations between the United States and Denmark, the furnishings were installed in complete restoration of the beauty and antiquity of the old Danish ballroom.

Another outstanding achievement of the year was the initial grant of \$77,200 made available by the fund for the advancement of education, Ford Foundation, to the Virgin Islands, through Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., to initiate a teacher-training program to improve the quality of teaching in the Virgin Islands. This program, which will consist of year-round inservice training to be conducted in the Virgin Islands and special scholarships to Hampton Institute, will begin with the next school year and will possibly continue for 5 years.

Other highlights of the year were the substantial completion of new and modern hospital structures in Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas; Christiansted and Frederiksted, St. Croix; and Cruz Bay, St. John; the letting of contracts for a new high school in St. Thomas and one in St. Croix; the transfer of the electric light and power facilities of the municipality of St. Thomas and St. John to the Virgin Islands Corporation, which had obtained ample funds from Congress for rehabilitation and expansion of the system; the commencement of construction of a low-rent-housing project in St. Croix, the second such project in the Virgin Islands; and the establishment of an agricultural research and extension program under the United States Department of Agriculture.

ORGANIC ACT REVISION

During the last fiscal year a Revised Organic Act for the Virgin Islands was passed by the House of Representatives, but it was not taken up by the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Upon the recommendation of the Department of Interior another bill, H. R. 5181, to revise the Organic Act of the Virgin Islands, was

introduced in the House of Representatives. Hearings on this bill were held by a Subcommittee of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs headed by Hon. John P. Saylor of Pennsylvania. At the hearings delegates from the Legislative Assembly of the Virgin Islands and from the St. Thomas Chamber of Commerce testified together with the Governor.

A bill sponsored by the St. Thomas Chamber of Commerce and one sponsored by the legislative assembly were also introduced and numbered H. R. 5608 and H. R. 5835, respectively. These three bills are similar on the basic provisions for a unicameral legislature, a Resident Commissioner, and the return to the islands of internal revenue taxes on products of the islands shipped to the United States. The subcommittee did not report on any of these bills before the end of the fiscal year.

REVIEW OF LOCAL ECONOMY

During the past few years there has been a gradual and clearly noticeable development in the economy of the Virgin Islands. The tourist trade has been expanding, which has resulted in the establishment of new hotels, guest houses, and many new restaurants and retail businesses. A few small industries have also made a contribution to the progressing economy. Employment has been provided for practically all employables in these new enterprises.

Savings deposits comprise a definite index of the economy of an area. According to published statements of the Virgin Islands National Bank, savings deposits have increased nearly \$1,100,000 in the past 2½ years. On December 31, 1950, savings deposits of the Bank amounted to \$2,007,443.95. By June 30, 1953, savings deposits had risen to \$3,096,954.66. Demand deposits or checking accounts in the Bank likewise increased by \$1,100,000 during the same period. On December 31, 1950, total deposits in the Bank were \$4,279,666.25. On June 30, 1953, 2½ years later, total deposits were \$6,475,669.49, an increase of \$2,200,000, or over 50 percent. It is likewise interesting to note that during the 6-months period, January 1 to June 30, 1953, savings deposits increased half-a-million dollars and demand deposits increased by \$600,000.

An examination of postal savings accounts has indicated a similar picture of increased savings. On June 30, 1950, postal savings in the Virgin Islands amounted to \$340,951. By June 30, 1952, postal savings had increased to \$389,351, an increase of \$49,000. The published documents show that in 1952 there were 89 depositors per 1,000 population, which is higher statistically than in all the States of the Union and in all other Territories and possessions of the United States. At the close of this fiscal year, postal savings in Charlotte Amalie alone had increased another \$33,000 since June 30, 1952.

In 1952 the value of total imports of the Virgin Islands from the United States increased by \$2,000,000 over the value of imports in 1951. In 1951 total imports were \$9,132,054. This was increased to \$11,162,888 in 1952. A recent expert study of workmen's compensation insurance coverage on the island of St. Thomas indicated that, using an employment index of 100 percent in 1942 as a base, employment had been increased to 254.7 percent in 1952, or an advance in the employment index of 150 percent in 10 years. Of still greater significance is the information obtained as a result of this study that employment in private business and industry in St. Thomas increased from 1,000 persons in 1942 to 3,000 in 1952. Similarly, the payroll index of 100 percent in 1942, used as the base year, had advanced to 431.2 percent in 10 years.

Income taxes collected in St. Thomas in 1941 were \$138,000. Income taxes collected in St. Thomas in the fiscal year 1953 amounted to over \$552,000. On the Island of St. Croix, income tax collections jumped from \$11,000 in 1941 to \$168,000 in the fiscal year 1953.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

During the fiscal year construction work began on the second large low-cost housing project in the Virgin Islands under the Public Housing Administration. This project, the D. Hamilton Jackson Terrace, consists of 110 dwelling units at Christiansted, with a total development cost of \$1,202,000. In St. Thomas work continued on the Paul M. Pearson Gardens, a 240-unit housing project. However, progress has been slow, and it is anticipated that the project will not be completed as scheduled in the contract.

In the meantime, the Virgin Islands Housing and Redevelopment Authority has prepared and submitted a development program covering 70 units of low-cost housing under the rural-nonfarm program of the Public Housing Administration. If approved, this project will develop a site adjacent to the town of Frederiksted, St. Croix, and it is estimated to cost approximately \$892,000.

Initial work in connection with the planning of the first slum clearance and urban redevelopment project was begun early in 1952. This project envisioned a development in the Savan area of Charlotte Amalie, including 150 units of low-rent housing at an estimated cost of \$1,500,000. This project is held in abeyance pending congressional action.

The principal activity of the Virgin Islands Planning Board was in connection with the development of master plans for the city of Charlotte Amalie and the Island of St. Thomas. This project was made possible by an appropriation passed by the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John. It is hoped that funds would be made

available by the Municipal Council of St. Croix for planning purposes during the next fiscal year. Work on these plans began in April 1953, when a member of the staff of the Puerto Rico Planning Board accepted a 3-month contract as planning consultant. A number of maps of Charlotte Amalie and the Island of St. Thomas have been prepared dealing with such subjects as housing, population, public utilities, waterfront development, traffic patterns, etc. It is expected that the master plans will be completed during the next fiscal year.

There is great need for a revised planning law in order to correct certain defects in the present legislation. Another attempt will be made to have improved legislation passed by the legislative assembly of the Virgin Islands at its next session.

Despite repeated efforts on the part of the administration, the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John has continued to refuse to pass legislation designating an historic zone in Charlotte Amalie, in order to preserve the architectural monuments of the most important sections of the old city. However, there has recently been a wave of public support of this proposal, and it is hoped that the legislation would be passed during the next fiscal year.

REAL PROPERTY

For the first time since the existing real property tax law for the Virgin Islands authorized by Congress in 1936, and the regulations provided for therein were promulgated by the President of the United States, the statute was questioned in a court of law by citizens in St. Thomas. The District Court of the Virgin Islands held that the law as enacted provided for the assessment of taxes during one calendar year for the previous year. As regards the legality of the assessments, the court found no evidence to substantiate the various claims of illegality in the procedure adopted. While the decision of the court established the validity of the statute, it also established the responsibility of the government agency to maintain adequate records on which assessments for real property tax purposes are based. In view of this fact, a definite effort will be made during the next fiscal year to improve the record procedures for real property tax purposes.

Real property assessments in the municipality of St. Thomas and St. John became fairly stable during the past year. Following a general reassessment program for the year 1951, there was further effort to realize complete uniformity and equalization of property values. As a result there were only eight appeals to the Board of Review, as compared with 274 appeals the year before. Further work in this area should soon assure equity in assessments throughout the municipality.

There was a slight increase in total assessments for 1952, the valuation being \$8,761,695.20 with corresponding assessed taxes of \$114,346.17, including sanitation service charges, compared with assessed valuation of \$8,751,872.00 for 1951 and assessed taxes in the amount of \$109,398.49.

Speculation in land continued during the year with 201 property transfers certified as to taxes paid thereon during the calendar year 1952, valued at \$720,380.75. It is interesting to note that in the 10-year period from 1942 to 1952 the assessed valuations and taxes therefrom practically doubled, the totals being \$4,345,215.75 for 1942 and \$8,761,695.20 for 1952 with taxes of \$54,071.31 and \$114,346.17 respectively.

In the municipality of St. Croix real property assessments for the calendar year 1952 totaled \$6,796,779.69, an increase of \$194,034.99 over that of the preceding year, yielding assessed taxes in the amount of \$84,958.52. Again this increase, as during the year 1951, was obtained principally from new construction with little evidence of speculative sales. Contemplated for the next year is a general reassessment of all property values in St. Croix.

PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION

The new pay plan which went into effect on July 1, 1952, has contributed greatly to the improvement of the efficiency and morale of the municipal government employees. Under the new pay plan many positions which were vacant for some time have been filled. In addition, there has been an increase in the availability of trained nurses, and a lower rate of turnover in the teaching personnel. However, there are certain areas that still need further study and adjustment in order to achieve better morale and to improve recruitment.

Of the 1,123 classified employees in the service of the local government 670 were assigned to departments and agencies in the municipality of St. Thomas and St. John and 453 in the municipality of St. Croix. Although the Virgin Islands are only 132 square miles in area and have a population of 26,000, the government services to be rendered on behalf of the people are as numerous and complex as the public services of a much larger community. In order to administer these services, a minimum government structure is required, with a certain minimum personnel. Naturally in a small community the percentage of that minimum core in regard to total employment would be much higher than in a larger community with numerous industries and business activities as outlets for employment. The problem of maintaining and administering the public services needed by the people of the Virgin Islands and at the same time keeping personnel at a minimum compatible with efficiency and economy, is a continuing dilemma.

Another effort will be made during the next general session of the legislative assembly to have the necessary legislation passed to enable all municipal employees to enjoy the benefits of the old-age and survivors insurance provisions of the Federal social-security system. These benefits are in a general way more liberal than those provided under local law. A local law passed in 1951 limits coverage under Federal social security of employees who are not covered by local retirement laws. If an agreement is executed with the Social Security Administration under this law, all other municipal employees would be forever barred from being covered under Federal social security. To avoid such a situation, the administration has delayed entering into an agreement with the Social Security Administration to cover only certain insular and municipal employees, and has endeavored to have the necessary legislation to provide for general coverage enacted by the legislative assembly. If no action is taken by the next assembly, the limited number of government employees now authorized will be covered under social security, and the other employees will be barred from coverage unless the Federal enabling law should change.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION

At the end of the fiscal year, the total revenues collected from local sources in the Virgin Islands continued to reflect the upward trend of the economic progress of the area. Possibly, the most important factor contributing to the upsurge of the economic condition is the tourist business. Another very important factor which aided in the financial picture of these islands was the selection of this area for liberty of large numbers of Navy men during Caribbean maneuvers which lasted for several months.

The greater part of the expenditures of the government is reflected in the operation of the educational, health, and public works services of the islands. The government still continues to explore every possible area to reduce, or limit, expenditures for the essential public services. Even with the help of the Federal grant, the total obligations of the government exceeded the total receipts by approximately \$18,000. In order to meet this deficit, the government is anticipating making loans from certain of its trust funds.

A total of \$1,355,602 raised from local sources in the municipality of St. Thomas and St. John, with \$240,200 of the United States contribution, made a total of \$1,595,802 available to meet the total estimated expenditures of the same amount. The total revenues collected for the fiscal year 1953 represent an increase over the \$1,081,143 raised for the fiscal year 1952. This increase was due chiefly to the larger collections from income taxes, real property tax, trade tax, and a general increase in most of the other smaller revenue tax sources.

The increase in revenues from the three major sources indicated above resulted from the improved economic conditions, and the continued rigorous enforcement of collection procedures. For example, this year \$117,488 of real property tax was collected, as against \$90,225 in 1952; an amount of \$552,315 was collected this year from income tax, as against \$493,019 in 1952; an amount of \$359,715 of trade tax was collected this year as against \$213,236 in 1952.

In the municipality of St. Croix, a total of \$591,676 was collected from local sources as compared with \$487,400 collected in the fiscal year 1952; an amount of \$504,800 of the contribution by the United States Government has been made available to the municipality of St. Croix, making a total of \$1,096,476 available to meet the total estimated expenditures of \$1,114,832. There is approximately a reduction of \$10,000 due to savings within the budgeted expenditures of \$1,124,832. St. Croix, therefore, faces a further deficit of approximately \$18,000 which is to be met through a loan from local trust funds.

At the beginning of this fiscal year, the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John increased the gross receipts taxes from three-fourths of 1 percent to 1 percent; lowered the taxes on cigarettes from 2 cents per package to 5 percent, which was calculated to yield more revenue because of the position taken by the trade that they would absorb this lower tax on exports; and increased the trade tax on all goods other than foodstuffs and those taxed at a higher rate from 2 percent to 3 percent. The council likewise increased the gasoline tax from 5 cents to 6 cents per gallon; and instituted a fee of \$1 for temporary automobile drivers' permits. A tax of 2 percent was also imposed on the total billed charges of all paying guests at hotels, but was later repealed due to its adverse effect on the tourist trade.

The Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John also doubled the very low inheritance tax rates to 2 percent on inheritances from husbands and wives, parent and child; 8 percent on inheritances from brothers and sisters; and 14 percent on inheritances from all other persons. The former tax had been in effect for the past 76 years.

The Municipal Council of St. Croix in early July increased the internal revenue tax on passenger-carrying vehicles from 5 percent to 10 percent; increased the internal revenue taxes on all commodities, excluding sugar, foodstuffs, and charcoal, from 2 percent to 5 percent; and increased the gasoline tax from 5 cents to 6 cents per gallon; and instituted a tax on silverware, perfumes, and jewelry of 10 percent of the selling price. This council likewise doubled the inheritance tax rates as in St. Thomas.

Although the economic picture is encouraging, it is evident that the Islands have not attained an economic level necessary to produce sufficient revenues to support the minimum cost of operating essential public services on a standard necessary for maintaining the proper

development of the educational, health, and welfare requirements of American citizens. As has been stated in the past, in order to avoid making annual requests for a Federal contribution to balance the budget of the Virgin Islands, it is necessary to return to the Virgin Islands the internal revenues on articles exported from the islands to continental United States. It is hoped that the keen interest evinced by Congress this year will result in the passage of a revised Organic Act including this vital provision.

Upon the recommendation of the Governor, the United States General Accounting Office commenced on-the-site audits of the accounts of the government of the Virgin Islands as well as operating surveys of the various departments leading to management reports for improvement of operating techniques. These audits and surveys will be continued on an annual basis. With the cooperation of the General Accounting Office and the Department of the Interior, preliminary studies are being made looking towards the installation of a modern municipal system of accounting, the installation of which will be commenced during the coming fiscal year. It is expected that the installation of the new system will take at least a year as it will cover not only Federal funds, but all municipal and local public and trust funds including the modernization of the functions of payrolling, procurement, accounting, disbursement, and related functions.

AGRICULTURE

On July 1, 1952, the United States Department of Agriculture began the administration of the agricultural program of the Virgin Islands in accordance with an act of Congress. From 1932 to 1952 the agricultural program, which consisted chiefly of extension work, was administered in the Islands by the United States Department of Interior. The program is set up under the Division of Tropical Agriculture of the Office of Experiment Stations and is limited by law to agricultural research and extension.

Actual work on the ground could not be begun until September 1952, when a portion of Estate Bethlehem New Works, St. Croix, was leased from the Virgin Islands Corporation, and the staff began to assemble. At the close of the fiscal year the technical staff consisted of six persons: an agriculturist-in-charge, a horticulturist, an agronomist, an extension agent, and assistant to the horticulturist, and an assistant to the agronomist. The time of beginning operations, and the severe drought that followed immediately, slowed down work in the field, but experiments were begun in the following, though final results were, of course, not obtained in any before the close of the fiscal year: Pasture improvement; chemical control of brushy weeds in pastures; chemical control of weeds in sugarcane; improved varieties of papayas and mangoes; and possible new economic crops.

Cooperative work with the Virgin Islands Corporation and other public agencies was begun on the rehabilitation and improvement of the Bethlehem New Works village. 4-H Clubs were reestablished with 130 of the children in four of the rural schools. Thirteen weekly articles on various phases of local agriculture have been submitted to newspapers in St. Croix and St. Thomas.

With the closing of the St. Thomas agricultural substation, farmers on the island of St. Thomas suffered the loss of the numerous extension services which were previously rendered. In order to compensate for this loss, the municipal government has continued certain limited operations under the agricultural development fund. A competent horticulturist has been placed in charge of this program with activities still centered at Estate Dorothea. In a limited way the farmers of St. Thomas and of St. John have been assisted under this program through the sale of seeds, seedlings, ornamentals, insecticides, fertilizers, eggs, and chickens; also through the distribution of water. Since the Department of Agriculture is concentrating on research work in the field of agriculture in St. Croix, a further study is believed to be necessary in order to determine a sound policy in regard to farming in the municipality of St. Thomas and St. John.

THE VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

The close of the fiscal year 1953 marked the fourth anniversary of the Virgin Islands Corporation under its 10-year charter granted by Congress.

The Corporation continued to improve and develop the production of sugarcane for the manufacture of raw sugar and molasses and, even though the sugar crop was still in progress on June 30, production had already exceeded the Virgin Islands quota of 12,000 short tons, thus setting a high mark in this field of operations for the island of St. Croix during this century.

The overall sugar operation, while showing an appreciable improvement over past years, was still greatly handicapped by an extreme and protracted drought for over 6 months, as well as for the lack of certain main items of new and improved factory machinery which resulted in yields less than could otherwise have been achieved. The mechanical improvements are scheduled for accomplishment during the coming fall season, to be in shape for next year's crop. Unit costs of various operations in both field and factory were reduced even in the face of substantial wage increases required under USDA production and marketing regulations.

The Corporation has now completed its first year of operation of the generation, distribution, and sale of electric power for the entire

island of St. Croix, with a substantial increase in the volume produced as well as the number of consumers served. This operation is showing a nominal profit. This was done in the face of reduced rates to consumers. A new diesel generating unit has been installed in the St. Croix power plant thereby increasing its capacity by 70 percent with a present total capacity of 1,861 kilowatts.

On December 1, 1952, the Corporation purchased the distribution system of the St. Thomas Power Authority, at the request of the municipality of St. Thomas and St. John, and is now responsible for the production, distribution, and sale of electricity for the island of St. Thomas. Substantial additional generating and distribution capacity has been and is being installed in St. Thomas and the production and sales have been increased. Power facilities in St. Thomas were overtaxed and the operation was in a precarious condition. The Corporation is bending every effort, with marked success, to achieve a firm and adequate power supply for St. Thomas. This division is also paying its way and is showing a profit. It is expected that reduction in rates to consumers should soon be made. A plan to extend the power operations to St. John is being studied.

Last September the Corporation provided existing buildings and about 50 acres of land, all under lease to the Department of Agriculture, for the establishment of the new Agricultural Experiment Station in St. Croix. Under the terms of a cooperative working agreement with the Department of Agriculture, several field experiments in fertilizing, weed and brush controls, grass varieties, and livestock breeding and upgrading, are under way.

During the year the Corporation continued its experimental activities in vegetable short crops with results varying from failure to moderate successes. As a result of the experience and information gained, it is contemplated that a commercial scale plot of 100 acres of beans will be produced during the coming winter months, endeavoring to prove conclusively whether or not beans can be used to diversify and augment the present one-crop sugar economy.

Under the program for grants, the Corporation has continued and expanded its land and water conservation program, particularly with the building of over 20 large earthen dams for the impounding of water, and clearing of several hundred acres of pasture land for improved cattle production on St. Croix. Plans have been made for the extension of most of the program to the island of St. Thomas, scheduled to commence during July 1953 and to be operated as topography and sound economic development permit and require.

The Corporation continued to use its grant funds for tourist development through the Virgin Islands Tourist Development Board mainly in the form of a variety of advertising to attract tourists to the Virgin Islands. This assistance has played an important part in the increase

in tourism which has, conservatively, increased fivefold in as many years.

COMMERCE AND SHIPPING

There was a slight decrease in the number of merchant ships calling at the port of St. Thomas during the fiscal year as compared with 1952. A total of 322 merchant ships with a gross tonnage of 1,864,592 called at St. Thomas as compared with 338 ships with a gross tonnage of 1,920,735 in 1952. However, 193 United States vessels called at St. Thomas as compared with 75 during the previous year.

Considerable difficulties were experienced for extended periods in the transportation of freight to the islands from continental United States. After a lapse of many years, the Bull Lines placed a ship, the S. S. *Puerto Rico*, on a biweekly schedule between New York, San Juan, and St. Thomas. This ship transported both passengers and freight, and relieved the local situation to a large extent. However, this service did not prove profitable to the steamship company, and was discontinued after a 4-month period. Ships of the Alcoa Steamship Co. and small interisland vessels now fill this gap. The Delta Line vessels and the French Line banana ships continued their regular bunkering calls during the year. A total of 20 visits were made by cruise ships, as compared with 12 visits the previous year.

The waterfront project in St. Thomas progressed to the point where a portion of the bulkhead could be used by small boats. It is expected that the project should be completed early next fiscal year.

Transportation of freight by air has become an important factor in the local commerce activities. About 800,000 pounds of cargo and over 80,000 passengers were transported by air in and out of the Virgin Islands. However, the commercial possibilities of the St. Thomas airport are limited due to the size of the runway, which is only 4,200 feet, and the topography of the surrounding area. The possibility of extending the runway, or of relocating the airport must be studied in the near future, in order to plan for the continued improvement of the local economy, especially through the expansion of the tourist trade.

St. Croix was served by only one direct steamship line, the Alcoa Line, calling once a month. However, the great bulk of freight service was performed by schooners and barges. The need for better docking facilities in St. Croix is becoming more and more evident. Over 30,000 passengers were transported by air in and out of St. Croix during the fiscal year. The possibilities are excellent in St. Croix for the economical expansion and development of the airport. The potentials there are excellent for the development at St. Croix of an important air terminal in the Caribbean.

HEALTH AND SANITATION

During the fiscal year the health and sanitation services in the Virgin Islands were administered under the leadership of Dr. Roy A. Anduze, a native of the Virgin Islands, who succeeded Dr. John S. Moorhead, another Virgin Islander, as Commissioner of Health. The Knud Hansen Memorial Hospital in St. Thomas, a modern 116 bed institution, is completed, and plans have been made for the official opening during the month of July. The Charles Harwood Memorial Hospital, a 60-bed modern hospital, at Christiansted, St. Croix, is also completed, and will be officially opened early in the next fiscal year. The Frederiksted Public Health Facility, a 12-bed unit, and the Morris F. de Castro Clinic at Cruz Bay, St. John, a 4-bed unit, were opened during the fiscal year and are now in operation.

An eminent hospital consultant of the United States Children's Bureau was loaned to the department of health for 2 months to carry out an extensive survey of administration problems incident to the reorganization to be undertaken with the transfer of the hospitals to new and modern quarters. This service was invaluable in determining areas of responsibilities and in outlining chains of command. Maintenance engineers were appointed to insure adequate maintenance of the new hospital structures and servicing of their complicated and expensive machinery. Laboratory work was greatly improved by the addition to the staff of adequately trained personnel and by additional training outside the islands of one of the locally trained technicians. Training was commenced for kitchen and laundry supervisors to manage the modern equipment which has been installed in the new hospitals.

With the dedication of the Knud Hansen Memorial Hospital and the Charles Harwood Memorial Hospital, the people of the Virgin Islands, through the generosity of the United States Government, will have the benefit of adequate modern health and medical care facilities. Recognizing the need for additional revenues to operate properly these facilities, both Municipal Councils passed legislation providing for the establishment of new schedules of fees for medical and dental services, and also for a medical care plan to assist patients who are medically indigent. The new schedule of medical care fees has been approved by the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John, and it is expected that similar action will soon be taken by the Municipal Council of St. Croix.

There were 862 births in the Virgin Islands during the calendar year 1952 with a birth rate of 30.9 per 1,000, as compared with 953 births in 1951 with a birth rate of 34.9. A slight decrease was realized in the death rate. In 1952 there were 346 deaths with a rate of 12.2 per 1,000, as compared with 375 deaths in 1951 with a rate of

13.7. The leading cause of death continued to be heart disease, accounting for 32.1 percent of all the deaths. This indicates that the trend in the Virgin Islands is following the general pattern of the continental United States where heart disease is responsible for 37.1 percent of all deaths. There were 46 infant deaths with a rate of 53.4 per 1,000 live births. This is the lowest figure ever recorded in the Virgin Islands. However, despite this decline in infant mortality, the Virgin Islands infant mortality rate is still far higher than the infant mortality rate of 28.6 reported for the United States for 1952.

During the year 423 surgical operations were performed in St. Thomas and 350 surgical operations performed in St. Croix. There were 13,277 dispensary treatments in St. Thomas and St. John, and 17,495 in St. Croix. Sick days in hospital were 32,106 in St. Thomas and 32,009 in St. Croix. The cost per patient per day was \$6.24 in St. Thomas, \$6.32 in Christiansted, and \$9.19 in Frederiksted, while the average daily ration costs at the same places were \$1.37, \$0.55 and \$0.72. These costs are all far below actual needs and at the same time they are ridiculously low when compared with similar costs in the United States.

A total of \$944,502 was expended for medical care and public health services in the Virgin Islands during the fiscal year. Of this amount \$681,849 was appropriated from local revenues, \$246,333 allocated from Federal grant-in-aid funds, and \$16,320 from Interior Department funds. The Federal grant-in-aid funds were expended for the following services: Crippled children, maternal and child health, tuberculosis control, venereal disease control, general health and mental health, heart disease control, and water pollution control.

The second annual working conference on mental health was held in St. Thomas, April 20 to 24, 1953. The topic was "The Virgin Islands Child." Attendance at this conference indicated a continued interest in this health project. One of the recommendations of the conference emphasized the need for continued efforts to be made to establish institutes and workshops as a definite part of the annual inservice training programs of the mental health division.

Under the crippled children's program major therapeutic surgery was performed in St. Thomas on 6 children and 7 adults. Twelve children were sent to Puerto Rico for care not available in the Virgin Islands, 8 for plastic surgery and 2 for neurosurgical consultations. One child from St. Croix was sent to continental United States for extensive plastic surgery. In St. Thomas and St. John alone approximately 5,200 cases of school children and indigents were given dental health services. A topical fluoride program is an additional dental health service which is being conducted. The possibility of fluoridation of the water system at the Paul M. Pearson Gardens housing project is now being investigated. It is interesting to note that over

70 percent of the live births in the Virgin Islands during the fiscal year occurred in the hospitals. This is the result of the maternal and child health program, which has been conducting well attended prenatal clinics.

Under the public health program 2,864 children received physical examinations during the year. Over 500 parents were present at the time of the examinations. This response was obtained through the cooperation of the health education division. A total of 5,370 smallpox vaccinations were done among the school population. The Island was subject to a severe outbreak of Bright's disease in school children as a complication of impetigo. As a result practically all other activities of the public health division in St. Croix were suspended to conduct an intensive program in the entire school population, both in schools and homes to combat it successfully.

Certain limited achievements were attained in the field of sanitation during the fiscal year. An inadequate sewerage act was passed by the legislative assembly of the Virgin Islands, requiring mandatory connection of private homes to the sewer systems in Charlotte Amalie, Christiansted and Frederiksted. Rules and regulations under this act have been approved for the municipality of St. Thomas and St. John. The sanitary code was finally approved for the municipality of St. Croix after many years of effort by the administration. A vigorous program of enforcement of the provisions of the sanitary code was carried out in Charlotte Amalie with the cooperation of the police court. A program of outdoor DDT fogging has helped to reduce the mosquito population. Through the process of chlorination the percentage of contamination of water in cisterns has been greatly reduced. A frontal attack on the disgraceful nightsoil removal system is being planned for the next fiscal year.

Again this year a number of doctors, nurses, a municipal dentist, and the sanitary engineer director were able to obtain training in continental United States in specialized fields and to attend important health conferences. This program of inservice training was financed chiefly by Federal grant-in-aid funds. A number of visiting physicians and surgeons of professional rank gave freely of their time and talents in lectures and conferences.

With the establishment of modern health facilities in the Virgin Islands, it is timely to carefully reexamine the entire concept and structure for the delivery of medical care and community health services. The pattern of medical care now in operation was developed over 30 years ago. During that period of time it has served its purpose well. However, new forces have emerged in the total social fabric. Marked changes have occurred in the physical environment. The general standard of living has improved. New scientific bases are available for prevention, diagnosis and treatment

of illness. There is a wider public understanding of personal and community health problems. Fully aware of these factors, it is the determination of the government to study these problems, and gradually to adapt the traditional pattern of the past quarter of a century to meet current and future demands for improved health services.

EDUCATION

Significant progress was made in the school building program under provisions of Public Law 510. Specifications were completed and advertisement made for bids in construction of a high school in St. Thomas, for repairs and improvements to three rural schools, construction of a high school and an elementary school in Christiansted, and one rural school in St. Croix. It developed, however, that the lowest bids submitted exceeded funds available for this phase of the program, whereupon determination was made to proceed in construction of the two high schools only. Contract was awarded to Republic Construction Co. and Fluor Western, Inc., and construction begun on both schools in May. Impressive ground-breaking ceremonies were held on the new schoolsites in St. Thomas on May 25, and in Christiansted, St. Croix, on May 26, with Hon. Orme Lewis, Assistant Secretary of the Department of Interior, participating as the principal speaker on both occasions. The significance of this event in the history of education in the Virgin Islands can be sensed only by those aware of the fact that at present with the exception of a few smaller school units, schools are housed entirely in makeshift buildings never intended for school use.

Certain developments in connection with vocational education contributed to improvement of the program in this field. In this respect the islands are indebted to the Vocational Division of the Department of Education in Puerto Rico for splendid cooperation in extending services in teacher training and in releasing personnel for service here. The Insular Board for Vocational Education is likewise deserving of special mention for the thoughtful and perceptive manner in which members have treated the difficult problems claiming their attention during the year in which among other actions affecting this service, outstanding in significance was the determination to employ a consulting director who was granted leave of absence from his duties in Puerto Rico to allow him to enter our service.

Although it has not been possible to add many new courses, despite apparent need in certain fields, major effort has been directed to improving effectiveness of instruction in courses already established and in surveying training needs in local industries. Much has been accomplished also in improvement of administrative procedures. Especially noteworthy events and activities of the year include

evening courses in home economics for adults, an evening course in concrete block laying, two teacher training courses attended by all teachers of vocational education, a workshop session for home economics teachers in August, observation and training missions to Puerto Rico, and establishment of the Virgin Islands chapter of the American Vocational Association with 100 percent membership of instructional staff.

In the field of teacher training, the most deficient aspect of our school system, events during the year have been most gratifying in the promise of financial support of a long range, comprehensive program, especially adapted to our needs, as the result of the Governor's appeal to the fund for advancement of education. In this connection the Governor invited Dr. Alonzo Moron, president of Hampton Institute, to act as his representative to present the case of the Virgin Islands at a meeting of directors of the Ford Foundation, at Pasadena in January. Dr. Moron proposed a plan in which Hampton Institute would participate in a three-phase program involving teacher-training scholarships for graduate and undergraduate study, inservice courses for teachers in the Virgin Islands, and leadership in carrying out the study of education in the Virgin Islands as proposed by the committee of consultants from the United States Office of Education in 1950.

One immediate result of this approach was the granting of two all-expense fellowships for high school teachers by the fund for advancement of education. By the year's end there was assurance that the fund would make an initial grant in support of the comprehensive program for the ensuing year.

Total enrollment in public schools was 5,384, slightly below that of the preceding year. Of this number, 950 were enrolled in junior and senior high school grades in St. Thomas, and 520 in St. Croix. Enrollment in parochial and private schools amounted to 2,270, of which 976 were in St. Thomas and 1,294 in St. Croix. Total enrollment in all schools was 7,650, a decrease of 37 below enrollment in the preceding year.

The total cost of public education and services administered by the educational system was \$682,504.86, including the school lunch service, and in St. Thomas, operation of the public library, Teachers Institute, and public recreation facilities. Of this amount \$81,995.90 was made available by the Federal Government, chiefly in support of vocational education and the school lunch service.

An average of 2,565 children participated daily in the school lunch program in St. Thomas and St. John. In St. Croix, average daily participation was 1,780. Average expenditures for education, not including the school lunch service, was \$95.92 in St. Thomas and St. John, and \$95.98 in St. Croix, as compared with \$90.60 and \$90.06 last year. These costs are admittedly very low.

PUBLIC SAFETY

The inservice training program for members of the police forces in the Virgin Islands was continued. An increase in the number of motor vehicles contributed to the grave problem of traffic control and regulation in St. Thomas. At the end of the fiscal year there were 1,137 motor vehicles registered, 1,072 permanent drivers' licenses and 1,794 temporary drivers' licenses issued. A total of 438 taxicabs operating daily through the narrow streets of Charlotte Amalie aggravated the traffic problem. Under these conditions it is fortunate that only 378 motor vehicle accidents occurred during the year in which only 75 persons were injured. The traffic bureau of the police department has been active, with the cooperation of the police court, to safeguard property and life under these conditions.

In St. Thomas 1,050 criminal complaints were handled as compared with 1,175 during the previous fiscal year. Disorderly conduct continued to be the major offense. Over 200 cases were handled by the Bureau of Identification and Investigation, of which 85.11 percent resulted in arrests and convictions. At the end of the year there were 32 complaints pending. The Juvenile Aid Bureau and the Police Athletic League continued the task of coping with the problems of juvenile delinquency. School safety patrols were organized during the year.

In St. Croix, under an intensified program of law enforcement, 1,091 complaints were received as compared with 690 for the previous year. The follow-up on all complaints resulted in a high percentage of arrests and convictions. A total of 1,352 automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, and bicycles were registered, compared with 1,222 for the previous year. There were 102 accidents for the year with 20 injuries, but no fatalities. The most serious problem encountered during the year was a series of cane field fires with a clear indication of incendiary origin in several instances. These fires occurred during the prolonged drought.

The small police departments do a commendable job when it is considered that, as a tourist center, more than 100,000 people visit the islands, with several thousands of armed service personnel stationed here for many months of the year.

The relationship between local departments and the Federal Bureau of Investigation is good. In addition to furnishing technical and professional advice and assistance, this agency of the Department of Justice has been of constant assistance in the processing of complaints involving violations of Federal laws.

A source of growing satisfaction has been the steady improvement in the relationships with the officers and personnel of the Armed Forces who periodically visit the island on maneuvers, for training, and for recreational purposes. Outstanding among the activities in

this sphere during the year was the excellent relationships developed with units of the Navy's underwater demolition team, and submarine squadrons, which were stationed here for prolonged periods of training.

Letters of commendation and plaques were received from the commanding officers of these units, attesting to their appreciation of the cooperation extended and the excellent personnel relationships developed.

PUBLIC WORKS

After repeated attempts of the administration, legislation was enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Virgin Islands, making it mandatory to connect properties to the new sewerage systems installed in Charlotte Amalie, Christiansted, and Frederiksted by the United States Government. While the legislation is not sufficiently strong to expedite the program of connections to the sewerage system, it is a step in the right direction. Administrative enforcement of the law has begun, and will be accelerated during the next fiscal year.

Over 100 connections have been made to the potable water supply system in St. Thomas. The system has been of real service to the community, but it could not withstand the extended drought which affected the islands during the latter part of the fiscal year. Through the splendid cooperation of the United States Navy, operation "Waterlift" was instituted, and over 3,000,000 gallons of water transported from Puerto Rico by barge. Sixty-eight sanitary installation permits were issued as compared with 43 in 1952, along with 136 electrical permits. A total of 168 building permits were issued for private construction work estimated at \$601,819. While four more permits were issued this year over last year, the value of the construction work was approximately \$40,000 less. The department carried on its routine services which include street cleaning and garbage removal, gutter flushing, operation of the salt water pumping stations, repairs to roads and highways in St. Thomas and St. John, repairs to public buildings, and operation of the potable water supply system.

Upon the recommendation of the administration, an ordinance was passed by the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John establishing a municipal fire service with a full-time paid fire chief in charge. Three volunteer firefighting units have been organized comprised of public-spirited citizens from all walks of life. These volunteers assist the small force of paid firemen. Since organization of the municipal fire service in April 1953, there has been a marked increase in efficiency. The administration has made repeated unsuccessful efforts to have similar legislation enacted by the Municipal Council of St. Croix.

There were 53 fires in St. Thomas, 23 of which were grass fires which occurred mostly during the extended drought period. The Blackbeard Castle fire was the largest fire in St. Thomas in many years. A single large, historic, and valuable property was completely destroyed but the fire was checked without spreading to other nearby buildings.

A total of 70 connections have been made to the potable water supply system in St. Croix; 43 were made during the fiscal year. Forty-one building permits were issued covering private construction work valued at \$293,360. Due to limited funds no new roads were constructed. Only general maintenance work was carried on.

An appropriation of \$58,750 has been approved by Congress for major repairs to Government House and Administration Building in St. Thomas and to Government House in St. Croix. Repair work will begin during the next fiscal year.

LABOR AND LABOR RELATIONS

The Virgin Islands Employment Service, operated with funds furnished by the United States Labor Department, carried a full program of employment services, including placement, counseling, special services for veterans, and labor market information. Placement service increased approximately 29 percent, chiefly in the service trades due to expansion of the tourist industry. There were 1,400 new applicants with a placement record of 1,308. Over 2,500 selection interviews were held, and 264 employer visits were made. Many employers contemplating the establishment of businesses in the islands obtained labor market information from the employment service.

The acute shortage of farm labor in the Virgin Islands continued to constitute a major employment problem. In the case of sugarcane harvesting in St. Croix, it became necessary to bring in 300 workers from the British island of Antigua. These workers were returned to Antigua at the close of the harvesting period. The United States Department of Labor and the Immigration and Naturalization Service authorized the temporary admission of 50 farm workers and 19 fishermen to relieve serious shortages in these work fields.

A total of 165 reports of injuries were filed under the local workmen compensation laws in the municipality of St. Thomas and St. John, including one fatal case, resulting in awards aggregating \$9,324.14. In St. Croix 122 injury reports were filed and awards totaling \$7,426.41 were made. During the previous year 89 cases were handled in St. Thomas and 43 cases in St. Croix. The sharp increase in the number of injuries and claims was probably due to many construction activities in process during the year, including new hospitals, low rent housing projects, and the waterfront project.

In the municipality of St. Thomas and St. John the compensation commission revised downward the premiums paid by private employers insured with the municipal insurance fund. In this connection a statistical study was completed within the fiscal year by a statistician made available by the Federal Employees Compensation Commission. There is a general indication that the premium rates will be revised downward during the next fiscal year.

Twenty-seven wage complaints were filed with the wage commissioner in St. Thomas and all were settled. Many minor complaints were settled by visits to business establishments. Employers continued to show a willingness to comply with the local wage and hour law. A wage appeal board was created by amendment to the wage and hour law. One appeal was made from a decision of the wage commissioner. His decision was upheld by the Board.

A survey conducted in St. Thomas during the latter part of the fiscal year showed that approximately 1,723 persons were employed by private concerns, not including self-employed persons. Some 449 persons were employed by hotels and guest houses.

In St. Croix 77 employees were found receiving less than the minimum wage rate established by local law. These discrepancies were corrected by order of the wage commissioner. The minimum hourly wage rates are now uniform for the Virgin Islands as follows:

Utility Worker-----	\$0. 30
Sales or Service-----	. 35
Unskilled Labor-----	, 40
Semi-Skilled Labor-----	. 50
Skilled Labor-----	. 65

A new type of wage law is needed in the Virgin Islands establishing minimum wages on the industry basis rather than by the present system of labor categories. Such legislation is now being studied by the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John.

A study of the municipal labor relations ordinance of the municipality of St. Thomas and St. John in connection with the National Labor Relations Board indicated that the Federal agency had jurisdiction over labor disputes arising in the Virgin Islands, except in dealing with alien labor. There were no labor disputes of consequence during the year.

SOCIAL WELFARE

There has been continued progress in the integration of welfare programs on a insular basis, although the differing resources of the two municipalities present a serious difficulty in maintaining the matching programs on common standards for both municipalities, which is a Federal requirement and is also manifestly desirable from a local viewpoint.

In public assistance, the gains made at the outset of the Federal program—in the rates of assistance, in the equalization of aid in the two municipalities, and in the modernization of the administration of the program—were fully maintained. As the fiscal year opened, it seemed impossible that this could be done. The initial municipal appropriations were only a little more than the preceding year. In this comparatively new program, rising out of the old inadequate municipal programs, it was to be expected that considerable expansion would be necessary for some time to bring under coverage all people in need. In St. Thomas-St. John, there was no reason to fear a serious caseload growth. But in St. Croix the number of applications from persons clearly in need indicated that the caseload was due for a considerable rise. This posed an acute problem since, in St. Croix, as a result of poorer economic conditions, there were more people in need but less governmental revenues available.

The dilemma was solved by a combination of efforts. Late in the fiscal year, St. Croix added \$11,000 to its appropriation, making the total of municipal contributions to the public assistance fund for the year \$150,483 (\$84,083 St. Croix, \$66,400 St. Thomas) as compared with \$133,529 for 1951-52. The rest of the problem was met by caseload adjustments of a nature which caused the least possible hardship to clients. The department worked out with the Federal Bureau of Public Assistance a program which resulted in the transfer of 38 cases from the general assistance category (cost borne entirely from local funds) to the Federal category of aid to the permanently and totally disabled (cost shared by Federal funds). The Health Department gave valuable cooperation in this undertaking. Increased efforts were made to rehabilitate clients and channel them into some gainful occupation (part time or full time, home work or regular employment), to search out family and community resources, etc. There was a determined and uniform application of policies and procedures.

The following comparative table of assistance statistics indicates that the caseload growth, which reached its peak in the middle of the fiscal year, was reversed so that the year closed with assistance caseloads and monthly expenditures in both municipalities lower than they were at the opening of the year (the figures below exclude aid from the local trust funds):

	1951-52	1952-53	
	(June 1952)	(Jan. 1953)	(June 1953)
All Virgin Islands:			
Number of persons aided.....	1,730	1,765	1,586
Total assistance during month.....	\$14,317.31	\$14,792.92	\$13,591.39
Total Virgin Islands appropriations for year.....	\$133,529.00	-----	\$150,483.00
Total Federal contributions for year.....	\$92,078.34	-----	\$101,040.28
St. Thomas-St. John:			
Number of persons aided.....	681	672	598
Total assistance during month.....	\$5,398.68	\$5,431.75	\$4,988.28
St. Croix:			
Number of persons aided.....	1,059	1,093	988
Total assistance during month.....	\$8,918.63	\$9,361.17	\$8,603.11

The public assistance program is now soundly organized and administration is improving steadily. A staff development program, including an orientation plan for new workers, regular staff meetings, monthly training institutes, and university scholarships for social work study (the first scholarship awarded for school year 1953-54), is under way. The challenging problem facing our government and people is to provide additional funds for the program in order to change the present distressing inadequacy of the assistance grants. We must not be complacent about grants averaging, in June 1953, \$10.98 per month for an aged client and \$5.06 per month for a child, to provide food, clothing, rent, and all other living costs. There is need for more adequate municipal appropriations, for an equalization fund established by joint municipal contributions on a formula based on their respective financial abilities, and for a more favorable matching formula for Federal contributions.

The work of the Division of Child Welfare showed desirable growth in several areas. In the foster home program, the caseload practically doubled—at the close of the fiscal year 48 children (29 in St. Thomas, 19 in St. Croix) were receiving care in family foster homes supervised by the division, as compared with 25 when the year began. This increased activity is the result principally of the intensive home-finding campaign conducted by the division during the 2 years past, including weekly radio programs for much of this period.

The casework program of the division rendered service to 615 children during the year (299 in St. Croix and 316 in St. Thomas). Services have been rendered directly to children, to parents and relatives, the police, the courts, the Division of Mental Health, and the schools. Referrals are accepted freely from any community source. Group therapy projects, conducted by the division both in St. Thomas and St. Croix, helped many youngsters.

Detention care was furnished for 55 children (41 in St. Thomas and 14 in St. Croix) in the limited facilities developed at the forts in the three towns, with the cooperation of the police departments. A home for girls with behavior problems is still a serious need.

Much emphasis continues in improvement of the training and qualifications of the staff. One worker, helped through college and awarded a scholarship for professional training, returned this year to work in the division. Four other workers are now receiving professional training (two in Canadian universities on United Nations scholarships, two in United States universities through scholarships arranged by the division). United States Children's Bureau personnel conducted in St. Thomas an inspiring 3-day institute on services to children in their own homes, attended by all caseworkers of both divisions.

In December 1952, on the call of the Governor, citizens groups and representatives of health, welfare, education, and law enforcement

agencies of the government, assembled in the Governor's Conference on Juvenile Delinquency, which met for several days each in the government houses in St. Croix and in St. Thomas. Sponsored by the Child Welfare Division, and with the guidance of resource personnel from the United States Children's Bureau, the conference developed many far-reaching recommendations which form a valuable basis for future efforts in many fields, including needed legislation, to furnish protection and services for children in these islands. The proceedings of this conference were compiled and published in March 1953.

The overall record of help furnished by the Mandahl School for Boys is good despite grave operating difficulties and despite a few boys who have failed to benefit from placement at the school. A careful study of discharged cases covering the entire life of the school has revealed some encouraging facts. Of 103 boys discharged, no report was available on 19 who are off the island. Of the remaining 84 boys, 67 have made a good adjustment and only 7 have failed. One boy died, and the other nine made fair and poor adjustments in about equal numbers. Of the 67 who made good adjustments, 63 were employed or attending regular schools and only 4 were unemployed. This result is even more encouraging when it is remembered that 53 of the 103 boys discharged were admitted because of delinquent behavior or mental illness.

With an average enrollment of 40, there were 38 boys in the school at the close of the year (10 from St. Croix, 28 from St. Thomas). Sixteen boys were admitted and 22 discharged during the year.

The Queen Louise Home for the Aged, St. Thomas, provided total care for sick or very feeble clients, with a resident list varying between 15 and 20 beds, the latter being total capacity. The Corneiro Home in St. Thomas (23 rooms) and the Aldershvile Home in St. Croix (32 rooms) continued to provide shelter for aged clients, with public assistance providing the funds for the nominal rent they pay (\$2 per month) and other necessities of life. In St. Croix, the Department certified 37 indigents for admission to the King's Hill Home for the Aged there.

Work projects provided employment for 12 handicapped men in St. Thomas and 24 women in St. John. Federal surplus commodities, dried milk and honey, were distributed to babies through the baby clinics in all three islands. The Community Chest in St. Thomas continued the home service for the aged and contributions to the cancer program, with both municipalities also providing funds for the latter program.

The main activity this year of the health and welfare interagency committee was the development of a plan for determining financial ability of patients or their immediate family to pay for hospital care furnished. The good results of this first large cooperative undertaking

encourage hope for success in the many other items that can profitably be considered by this coordinating agency.

In general, social welfare activities in the islands have expanded and improved in a healthy, constructive manner, largely as a result of Federal aid through the Federal social security program. But the program is still operating on standards so low that less than half the true minimum needs of destitute people are being met. This is due chiefly to the fact that the old dollar for dollar formula with which public assistance began in the continent many years ago is still being applied to the Virgin Islands, instead of the formula providing four Federal dollars to one State dollar now current in the continent. It is hoped that Congress may soon act to improve this situation and thus enable the islands to provide adequately for their needy.

At the end of calendar year 1952 there were 65 persons in the Virgin Islands receiving monthly payments under the Federal old-age and survivors insurance. Payments totaled 13,000, an increase of 18.1 percent over 1951. The average amount of old-age insurance payment to retired workers was \$38.36, as compared with an average of \$49.25 for the nation as a whole.

VIRGIN ISLANDS AUDITOR

As at the close of the fiscal year audit of accounts and settlement of claims were made of all transactions in both municipalities up to December 1952. A desk post audit depends on the current filing and reporting of the offices which work is audited. Naturally, any deviation from the filing and reporting schedule of such offices must result in a delay in the auditing procedure. The new accounting system which will be installed in the next year will adequately permit a change to a local site audit procedure with necessary internal auditing.

More than 90 percent of the departments and agencies have filed inventories based on the modern property control and accounting system instituted by the Virgin Islands auditor. With the completion of the filing of inventories of nonexpendable property which should be completed during the next fiscal year, it is planned to take up the recording and filing of all real property owned by the municipalities as the final phase in bringing the property control and accounting records up to date.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

The modern telephone facilities in St. Thomas and St. Croix, installed under the Virgin Islands public works program, were placed in operation during the fiscal year. The system in St. Thomas has facilities to serve 900 subscribers. However, due to the rapid growth

of the community, on the opening date there were over 100 applications pending in excess of the full capacity of the switchboard. The volume of traffic is high, with as many as 7,000 calls being handled in 24 hours. Arrangements are now being made to add facilities to the switchboard to serve another 200 subscribers.

In St. Croix the switchboard at Christiansted can serve 420 subscribers, and the one at Frederiksted has capacity for 414. At the close of the fiscal year there were 412 subscribers, and 458 telephones, including extensions, in use. The telephone service throughout the Virgin Islands has been greatly improved.

The installation of the VHF radiotelephone communication with Puerto Rico and continental United States by All America Cables and Radio, Inc., will be completed early in the next fiscal year. This service, which will include St. Croix, will operate on a 24-hour basis, thus greatly facilitating business and personal activities through better communication with areas outside the Virgin Islands.

The St. Thomas Power Authority and the St. Croix Power Authority were abolished by law, and the power facilities in St. Thomas and St. Croix were sold to the Virgin Islands Corporation.

TOURISM

Tourism is of prime importance to the economy of the Virgin Islands. Tourist promotion and development is handled through the Virgin Islands Tourist Development Board and this agency is active in publicizing the Virgin Islands, particularly for the purpose of encouraging year-round vacation travel. Throughout the past years the work of this board has been limited because sufficient funds have not been made available for its work. Thirty thousand dollars was made available by the Virgin Islands Corporation for tourist promotion work and the local government provided \$12,273 for the operation of the program. These funds are not considered adequate and to avoid a loss of the gains already made there must be increased funds made available to the agency.

Statistics compiled by the Tourist Development Board reflect that tourism resulted in close to \$6,000,000 of tourist expenditures in the islands as compared with \$4,500,000 expenditures during the fiscal year 1951-52 and \$3,000,000 in the fiscal year of 1950-51. Tourist expenditures are divided into three major categories: Purchases in shops and restaurants, hotel fees, and sightseeing and taxicab fees. The bed capacity in the hotels and guest houses in St. Thomas has increased to 1,095 and in St. Croix the bed capacity has increased to 241. The figures for the preceding year were 952 for St. Thomas and 238 for St. Croix. Twenty large cruise ships visited St. Thomas in 1953 as against 12 in 1952 and 7 in 1951. In addition, the Delta

Line ships made 11 visits to St. Thomas and the S. S. *Puerto Rico* made 12 visits. The arrival of all of these ships resulted in over 15,000 passengers coming ashore at St. Thomas. Airline passenger travel reached a new level during the fiscal year and the number of flights in the peak season was increased to the point where additional flights were not necessary because there was not additional bed capacity.

Promotional activities of the Tourist Board included representation of the islands at meetings of the Caribbean Interim Tourism Committee as well as other organizations and groups engaged in the development of tourism. The board had a special display at the annual convention of the American Society of Travel Agents in Miami, Fla., and hundreds of visitors were drawn to the Virgin Islands display and meeting rooms. A number of travel editors and visitors visited the Virgin Islands and many articles have been published about the islands during the fiscal year. The distribution of tourist literature and travel agents' handbooks has been continued by the board and the handbooks and literature are sent to travel agencies, airlines, and steamship companies in the United States, Canada, and Europe. Also, special advertising and promotional programs were conducted through local newspapers and through travel magazines, and programs were broadcast over radio station WSTA in St. Thomas and radio station WIVI in St. Croix.

Competing areas in the Caribbean have been increasing their promotional expenditures, which, in almost every instance, exceed \$100,000 or more for the particular island or group of islands, and competition for the Virgin Islands is growing excessively strong. In order to strengthen and develop the economy of the Virgin Islands, promotional efforts in the field of tourism must be increased to the point where the Virgin Islands not only can continue the competitive position with other areas in the Caribbean, but can also promote and encourage the development of additional facilities for tourists in the islands.

VIRGIN ISLANDS COOPERATIVE

This year was not favorable for the Virgin Islands Cooperative. There was a decline in the total sales of almost 10 percent. Sales dropped from \$53,315.81 in 1952 to \$48,136.78 in 1953. This naturally resulted in a decrease in the number of workers from 400 to 320, and a decrease in the total amount of wages earned from \$30,229.09 in 1952 to \$21,203.49 in 1953. It is believed that the increasing competition from the sale of foreign handicrafts both locally and by mail order was one of the major causes for the decline in business. Sales by mail order have declined from a high of \$9,500 in 1950 to a low of

\$3,000 in 1953. In order to stimulate this business, a small, illustrated catalog is being prepared for distribution early in the next fiscal year. Another reason for the decline in sales is the fact that selling prices had to be increased in order to offset higher costs resulting from new wage orders issued by the Federal Wage and Hour Division.

If the Cooperative is to stay in business there must be worked out some adjustment in order to compete favorably with handicrafts from other areas. Any such adjustment must result in reducing costs and in turn the selling prices, and at the same time allow the workers to derive just compensation for their work. A complete survey along these lines will be made during the next fiscal year.

CREDIT FACILITIES

Six credit unions were organized during the year as a result of the amendment of the Federal Credit Union Act to include the Virgin Islands. In St. Thomas a credit union has been organized among the government employees, both Federal and municipal, and one by the taxicab association. In St. Croix there is a credit union established for government employees, Federal and municipal, one for the employees of the Virgin Islands Corporation, and one for the residents of Frederiksted. The establishment of a credit union in Frederiksted is especially important since there are no banking facilities in this town. A credit union has also been established for the residents of the island of St. John. These credit unions were all established with the assistance of officials of the Federal Bureau of Credit Unions.

The Virgin Islands Banking Board considered an application made to establish a new bank to be known as the West Indies Bank and Trust Co. The Board recommended that a certificate be issued authorizing the establishment of the bank. It is anticipated that this new bank will be opened during the next fiscal year with headquarters in Charlotte Amalie and branch offices in Christiansted and Frederiksted.

ST. JOHN DEVELOPMENT

For many years the need for a centerline road connecting Cruz Bay and Coral Bay in St. John was recognized. With the gradual development of that island the need for such a road able to take vehicular traffic became more and more urgent. Work on this road was begun during the year with funds made available through the Virgin Islands Public Works Program financed by the Federal Government. Although this road is only now under construction, vehicular traffic on the island over the old road, which was temporarily improved, has

increased considerably. There are now 14 jeeps (an increase of 8 within the past 6 months), 2 trucks and 4 tractors on the island. With the completion of the road a greater increase is anticipated. Care must be taken however to make sure that the increased vehicular traffic in St. John does not adversely affect the tourist trade of this island, since the area is now increasing in visitors and permanent residents who prefer its peace, quiet and natural beauty. At the proper time the administration will sponsor legislation to limit the number and kind of motor vehicles to be used in St. John.

A new health center, constructed under the Virgin Islands Public Works Program, is now in use. This is an outstanding improvement over the old inadequate facilities. Under the same program a catchment area and reservoir were constructed in Cruz Bay, making it possible for the residents of that district to be supplied with water during the last severe drought. It is hoped that funds could be made available at some later date for the contemplated water supply facility at Bordeaux. A similar facility is also needed in the Coral Bay district.

With the increase in tourist accommodations on the island there is a greater demand for electrical energy. A limited extension was made in the power distribution system at Cruz Bay. However, because of the present as well as prospective demands upon which the island's economy depends, it is necessary to give serious attention to the further expansion and improvement of the electrical power system. In this connection the Virgin Islands Corporation has authorized a survey to be made to determine what plans should be developed.

More attention needs to be given to the development of the agricultural possibilities of St. John, with emphasis on the raising and improving of livestock as a major activity.

FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

A deer census by air was attempted in St. Thomas and St. Croix. However, due to the high altitude and speed at which the airplane had to fly, the results were not very encouraging. Studies in mongoose control and extermination continued during the year, with activities concentrated on St. Croix. The wildlife conservation program is conducted in the Virgin Islands with funds made available under the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Program.

The Dingell-Johnson project got underway in the Virgin Islands early this fiscal year when a fish biologist was appointed to conduct the necessary studies. Considerable attention has been given to surveying the sportfishing potentialities of the water surrounding the Islands of St. Thomas and St. John. A systematic investigation is being conducted both with respect to fishing areas and methods. In order to stimulate local interest in sportfishing, the biologist has

initiated the publishing of a weekly column in the newspapers disseminating information obtained as the investigation progresses. A checklist of marine game fishes common in these waters has been prepared. In the final analysis the sum total of all observations with attendant advice and recommendations will be incorporated in a report which will be a rather comprehensive review of sport-fishing resources and fishing techniques. Limited experimentation has been carried on in stocking fresh water ponds in St. Croix with bass.

SELECTIVE SERVICE OPERATIONS

A total of 212 males were registered during the fiscal year, bringing the total registration to 2,544 for the Virgin Islands, including 52 aliens. These were classified IV-C indicating that proper clearing through the Immigration and Naturalization Service had not been accomplished.

Meeting at least once a month the local boards completed a total of 2,456 separate classifications. It is the present policy to classify no registrant until he reaches 18 years and 6 months, unless he volunteers for immediate induction. Reclassification of men with wives only and the reprocessing of many service rejectees were continued. Deferments were kept at an absolute minimum in order to utilize to the fullest the steadily declining manpower pool.

While the quota for the Virgin Islands for induction during the year was 229, actually 243 men were inducted. The registrants were all inducted into the Army, due to heavy enlistments in the other Armed Forces. Once again the Virgin Islands more than filled its calls. This year Virgin Islanders continued to go to continental United States in order to enlist in the regular service. There were 105 such enlistments, ranging from 81 in the Air Force to 2 in the Coast Guard. Last year 50 enlistments were made. Delinquency was kept to the minimum through the splendid cooperation of the Department of Justice.

CIVIL DEFENSE

This year efforts were directed mainly toward consolidating the gains made in civil defense during the preceding year. While there was no increase in the number of volunteers, those now in the service have continued to manifest active interest. However, it must be noted that induction into the Armed Forces has taken away some of the more active volunteers.

By law, the organization is charged with functioning in all disasters, peacetime as well as wartime, and in this connection two plans have been set up. In peacetime disasters, this organization functions as

auxiliary to the Red Cross and in war-caused disasters the Red Cross functions as auxiliary to this organization.

There has been splendid cooperation from the Federal Civil Defense Administration. An officer of that Administration, stationed in Washington, D. C., has been designated as Regional Director for this area and during the year made two observation visits to the Virgin Islands. During both of these visits civil defense exercises were held in order to test the awareness of the inhabitants to danger, as well as the willingness of the public to cooperate, and to give volunteers an opportunity to demonstrate their proficiency in performing their individual duties. Results have been gratifying and have resulted in favorable comments from the press and public. The second of these exercises was held in Charlotte Amalie on June 5, 1953, and was witnessed by a team of Army officers from the Antilles Division of the U. S. Army Forces, Puerto Rico, which was sent to the island for the purpose. Observing the exercises also was Frank S. Carroll of the Federal Civil Defense Administration.

A first-aid training class for civil defense volunteers was completed here on August 19, 1952. Of a class of 22, 11 satisfactorily completed the course and were given Red Cross and civil-defense badges, and took their places in the organization. A deputy civil defense director from St. Croix and a government official from St. Thomas were sent to Puerto Rico where they attended a Red Cross seminar on disaster policies and methods.

A resident citizen presented to the municipality of St. Thomas and St. John a jeep fire engine complete with equipment, which engine was turned over on December 6, 1952, to a volunteer fire company. Volunteer firefighters have now banded themselves into an integrated corps of enthusiastic workers.

Legislation has been prepared to cover all civil defense workers, when actually in training or on duty, under local workmen compensation insurance. Through the efforts of the local civil defense authorities all public schools, and most public buildings, have installed fire extinguishers. Hotels and guest houses are also cooperating in this effort.

The program of public information is continuing. During the year the Federal Civil Defense contributed several 16 millimeter sound films to the local film library which were used at the training sessions. Other instructional films were borrowed from the Army film library in Puerto Rico and used by civil defense personnel.

REFERENDUM AND MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

General elections for membership in the two municipal councils were held in November 1952. There are 7 members in the Municipal

Council of St. Thomas and St. John elected from 3 districts. The 9 members of the Municipal Council of St. Croix are elected from 4 districts. Of the 6,348 voters registered, 4,451 voted in the elections. This gives a voting record of approximately 70 percent, which compares favorably with many States in the Union.

On the other hand, only about 25 percent of the population is registered to vote, as compared with 40 percent, 50 percent and over in many of the states. However, there are some states with only 20 percent to 30 percent of the population registered to vote.

During the next fiscal year, legislation will be considered by the legislative assembly to provide for improving the methods and procedures for registration as voters and for voting in elections. The chief aim will be to provide more places for registering and for voting, thus making it easier for more people to register and to vote in the elections.

LEGISLATION

Aside from the introduction of three bills to provide for a revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands, no bills of significance to the Virgin Islands were considered by Congress during the year.

Among the bills passed by the legislative assembly during the year were the following: (1) an act to regulate sewage disposal and connections with the public sewerage system; (2) an act to regulate contracts of workmen or employees whose services are to be used in any State or Territory of the United States, or in any foreign country; (3) a medical-practice act; (4) a nursing-practice act; (5) an act to regulate the practice of dentistry; (6) an act to provide for a referendum on certain amendments to the Organic Act of the Virgin Islands; and (7) an act to provide for reorganization of the accounting system and related procedures of the government of the Virgin Islands.

Both municipal councils passed the enabling legislation for the establishment of medical fees in connection with the operation of the new hospitals. Both councils also passed legislation making the legal minimum wage rates uniform as follows: utility workers, 30 cents per hour; sales and service clerks, 35 cents per hour; unskilled labor, 40 cents per hour; semiskilled labor, 50 cents per hour; and skilled labor, 65 cents per hour.

The Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John, among other bills, passed (1) an ordinance establishing a municipal fire service, (2) an ordinance to regulate the business of insurance, providing for the organization of domestic insurance companies, and the admission of foreign insurance companies, (3) an ordinance authorizing the Governor to award posthumous medals to Virgin Islanders who have died in the armed services in battle, and (4) several tax bills increasing

certain trade taxes, doubling the inheritance taxes, establishing signal fees, and increasing the gasoline tax.

In St. Croix, the Municipal Council also passed certain important bills, including tax bills increasing excise and gasoline taxes; a revised court fees ordinance; amendments to the workmen compensation ordinance increasing the benefits to workers; and an ordinance authorizing study leave for employees for advanced training outside the Virgin Islands.

Three bills passed by the legislative assembly, 7 bills passed by the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John, and 4 bills passed by the Municipal Council of St. Croix, were vetoed. One bill passed over the Governor's veto by the legislative assembly, to create the position of contact representative in the Nation's Capital, was sent to the President of the United States, who supported the veto.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Since 1942 the local government has been conducting a land distribution and home financing program in the municipality of St. Thomas and St. John. The basic purpose of this program, of course, is to provide greater security through land and home ownership which, in the long run, must contribute to the improvement of the local economy and to the social uplift of the islanders.

Estate Hospital ground, owned by the municipality and consisting of 147 acres, has been divided into 146 building lots and 41 home-steading parcels. All of these lots and parcels have been allocated. The purchase prices of all the lots have been paid for in full and deeds issued. Of the 41 parcels, 25 have been paid for in full and deeds issued. The others are being paid for on the installment plan. Twenty-nine house lots have been allocated at Estate Staabiland, 13 of which have been paid for in full. The balance is being paid under installments. Estate Nadir, 158 acres more or less, was acquired by the municipality in 1950. At the close of the fiscal year, 30 parcels ranging in size from 1 to 6 acres each were subdivided. All the parcels have been allocated; four have been paid for in full and deeds issued; and the remainder is being paid for in installments. There is still an unsurveyed portion of the estate which will be subdivided in the near future.

Estate Hope, also on the Island of St. Thomas, and consisting of approximately 226 acres, was acquired in 1948. However, 5 years ago this estate was turned over for military use. On June 30, 1950, it was returned to the municipality. Progress has been slow in subdividing this estate, although many applications have been filed for parcels of land in this area.

On the island of St. John, 191 house lots were allocated at estates Contant and Enighed, 152 of which have been paid for in full, and 36 are being paid for by installments. At estates Calabash Boom and Lampricht de Koning, 22 house lots ranging from one-third acre to one-half acre, and three parcels of approximately 12 acres each, have been made available. Of these 25 lots and parcels, 17 have been allocated, 5 of which have been paid for in full, and 12 are being paid for by installments. There were eight lots available at the close of the year.

Since the establishment of the home loan fund in 1945, 43 persons have received loans totaling \$67,900 for home construction. According to the law, every applicant must establish that (1) he is the head of a family and is responsible for its housing; (2) he owns no home or family homestead to which he has a fee simple title; (3) he owns in fee a plot of land on which to construct a home. Loans may not exceed \$2,000 and must be paid in full within 10 years at 4 percent interest per annum. All loans are covered by mortgages on the property. At the close of the fiscal year, \$21,034.05 had been paid, representing principal and interest.

In 1945 a native industries and small business loan fund was created for the purpose of encouraging and assisting in the establishment of small businesses and native industrial activities. The maximum loan allowed under the law was \$3,000, to be repaid within 5 years at 4 percent interest per annum. Loans are secured by (1) first or second priority mortgage on real property, (2) chattel mortgage on equipment when purchased, and (3) good and reliable endorsers. A total of 16 loans have been made aggregating \$21,910. This program has not been successful due to many factors. Efforts will be made shortly to liquidate the activity.

Legislation is now being considered to establish a wider program of land distribution and home financing to be administered by a municipal land authority with corporate powers.

The most important single piece of property acquired by the municipality of St. Thomas and St. John from the Department of the Navy and operated by the St. Thomas Development Authority is the airplane runway and adjacent facilities. In the period under this report this facility yielded revenues totalling \$19,002.38, representing income from landing fees, concessions, and other rentals in the terminal building and hangars, including parking fees. Operation and maintenance charges incurred amounted to \$29,424.46. While it is a well established and generally accepted doctrine of accounting to match costs with revenues, strict application of this principle to airport operations has the effect of distorting the true nature of the result of operations during this period. The deficit of \$10,422.08, though real, is meaningless, since revenues are limited to landing fees

and rentals. The greater benefit, however, accrues to the municipality as a whole.

The airport has become the gateway to the Virgin Islands, as well as the lifeline of this municipality. The economic importance of this facility far outweighs the results of any analysis based upon the doctrine of matching costs with revenues. Certainly the 777,401 pounds of air express, mail, perishables, liquor, cigarettes, and other items which landed here during this period, together with the tourist traffic and military arrivals and departures which amounted to 83,412 and 5,659 respectively (activities which feed new money into the economy, and which are not reflected in the income statement herein) wiped out the deficit and paid for airport operations many times over.

Operation of the piers and docks in the submarine base area was profitable. Wharfage fees totaled \$6,383.49, as against expenses of \$5,011.27 incurred for operation and maintenance. The economic importance of this facility to the community, again, far outweighs the results of analysis based on the cost-revenue relationship. The Development Authority's interest with regard to operation of the piers is restricted to amounts and sizes of pieces of cargo landed and not the value thereof. Statistics with respect to these are therefore not available here. An example of economic importance may be gleaned, however, from the 1,048,611 gallons of gasoline, 91,215 gallons of diesel oil, and 265,636 gallons of kerosene oil discharged at the piers during this period. The location and nearness of the piers to the city make them ideally suited to the operation of small vessels bringing perishables, groceries, building materials, and other commodities. Submarines, submarine tenders, and other naval ships also use the piers during maneuvers.

The low-cost housing establishment and the former noncommissioned officers' quarters at the Bourne Field area comprise the housing facilities operated and maintained by this Authority. These two areas yielded income of \$29,616.95 and \$13,549, as against expenses of \$17,463.29 and \$4,556.98 respectively. Operations therefore were entirely profitable. More than 70 families are benefited by these operations. The economic and social contribution to the community is not adequately measured by the profits accruing from operations. More important is the utility of these dwelling units in terms of alleviating an increasingly worsening housing shortage in the community. The results of operations seem to justify entirely the rental rates now in effect.

These are some of the governmental activities which have contributed to the improved economy of the islands referred to earlier in this report. Through the tax-exemption and industrial-subsidy program conducted in both municipalities, a few small industries and businesses have been encouraged to establish in the Virgin Islands.

CONCLUSION

The past year has seen considerable progress in many areas of public and private endeavor in the Virgin Islands. Particularly encouraging has been a marked and easily discernible public interest in the affairs of government. To stimulate and to maintain such interest and watchfulness the Governor has, during the entire year, spoken directly to the people of the islands in personal, weekly broadcasts bringing to them a résumé of governmental operations and stating the opinions of the administration in all public issues.

Cooperation between the executive branch of the government of the Virgin Islands and the United States Department of the Interior has been at an all-time high. It is the position of the present Governor that such coordination is not only implicit in the Organic Act, which provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall exercise general supervision over the executive branch of the government of the islands, but is also necessary to ensure the continued progress of the islands.

Unfortunately, the executive and the legislative branches of the government of the Virgin Islands have not seen vis-à-vis on many public issues of transcendent importance. This is clearly demonstrated by the number of bills of the two municipal councils which the Governor has had to veto, or permit to become law without executive approval, because of basic disagreement on policies. This situation can be improved only after strong political parties are organized in the islands, assuring the executive of a voice in the legislature, which does not now exist. Yet, after all is said and done, there has been an effective rapprochement between the present Governor and the legislative leaders of the islands, notwithstanding such disagreements on issues. Surely, the concepts of the American way of life are firmly entrenched in the fabric and machinery of these Islands.

No real progress in the political affairs of the Virgin Islands can be achieved until a new Organic Act is enacted by the Congress. Many, if not most, of the frustrations experienced by the present governor and by his predecessors in office can be traced to inadequate constitutional legislation. The Governor, therefore, closes this Annual Report with the strong and oft-repeated recommendation that a new Organic Act be adopted by Congress providing essentially for (1) a unicameral legislature; (2) a single treasury; (3) annual legislative sessions of 60 days and special sessions of not to exceed 30 days; (4) return of all internal revenue taxes; (5) a resident commissioner; (6) legislative confirmation of policy-making officers only; and (7) an appointive governor until 1956, an elective governor thereafter.

Rainfall Data

Rainfall in Inches, 1952-53

	St. Thomas	St. Croix		St. Thomas	St. Croix
July 1952.....	5.04	5.51	February.....	0.18	0.47
August.....	3.76	5.19	March.....	1.92	1.06
September.....	8.42	10.58	April.....	.64	.81
October.....	4.18	5.36	May.....	3.82	2.31
November.....	3.72	5.93	June.....	4.52	5.84
December.....	1.70	1.17	Total.....	39.34	45.84
January 1953.....	1.44	1.61			

1952-53 average for Virgin Islands, 42.59

Ten-year Rainfall Record

Year	Inches	Year	Inches
1944.....	46.42	1949.....	42.11
1945.....	36.40	1950.....	50.83
1946.....	35.52	1951.....	33.91
1947.....	33.71	1952.....	44.50
1948.....	41.62	1953.....	42.59

Distribution of Local Government Employees According to Occupation—1952-53

	St. Thomas and St. John	St. Croix	Virgin Islands
Clerical.....	115	66	181
Administrative.....	26	7	33
Supervisory.....	12	8	20
Professional.....	160	108	268
Subprofessional.....	44	34	78
Public safety.....	49	34	83
Inspectional.....	6	4	10
Equipment operators.....	30	20	50
Trades and labor.....	127	68	195
Housekeeping.....	55	75	130
Food service.....	52	28	80
Engineering.....	22	1	23
Total.....	698	453	1,151

Education Statistics, 1952-53

	St. Thomas	St. Croix	Virgin Islands
Number of schools:			
Public (including kindergartens).....	22	9	31
Parochial.....	2	5	7
Private.....	4		4
Total.....	28	14	42
School enrollment:			
Public.....	3,395	1,985	5,380
Parochial.....	689	1,294	1,983
Private.....	287		287
Total.....	4,371	3,279	7,650
Enrollment in public schools:			
Kindergartens.....	284		284
Grades 1 through 6.....	2,161	1,465	3,626
Grades 7 through 9.....	659	383	1,042
Grades 10 through 12.....	291	137	428
Total.....	3,395	1,985	5,380
Number of pupils per classroom teacher:			
Rural elementary.....	28.3	36	
Urban elementary.....	37.6	39	
High school.....	30.6	35	
Average salary of teachers in public schools:			
Elementary.....	\$1,802.04	\$1,511.35	
High school (academic).....	\$2,447.16	\$2,343.00	
Teachers' training:			
College trained.....	32	16	48
Normal equivalent.....	12	5	17
High school.....	55	38	93
Other.....	12	11	23
Total.....	111	70	181
Total cost of education:			
Municipal appropriations.....	\$414,941.66	\$185,113.00	\$600,054.66
Federal appropriations.....	24,973.95	22,031.00	47,004.95
Federal for vocational education.....			34,990.95
Other.....			454.30
Total.....	440,369.91	207,144.00	682,504.86
Cost of education per pupil in public schools.....	\$95.92	\$95.98	
Aid to college students.....	\$6,936.17	\$1,000.00	\$7,936.17

NOTE.—Total expenditures for St. Thomas include amounts for scholarships, Teachers' Institute, Recreation Division, Public Library, and school lunch service, not included however in computation of average cost per pupil in public schools.

Institutional Statistics, Department of Health, 1952-53

	Christian- sted	Frederik- sted	Hansen's disease home	Charlotte Amalie
Beds	73	46	92	116
Bassinets	12	10		20
Average occupancy	54	31	12	90
Peak occupancy	76	49	15	101
Minimum occupancy	36	13	10	87
Number of physicians	4	2	(¹)	7
Number of graduate nurses	13	11	1	20
Average salary	\$2, 220.00	\$2, 007.27		\$2, 320.00
Number of student nurses	5	3		0
Average salary of student nurses	\$864.00	\$960.00		
Number of student nurses graduated	1	1		
Other employees	39	28	11	83
Total salaries	\$85, 123.90	\$76, 691.98	\$13, 350.00	\$160, 156.35
Equipment	\$40.00	\$800.00		\$3, 339.00
Subsistence	\$23, 600.00	\$20, 000.00	\$4, 391.95	\$29, 255.00
Maintenance	\$16, 550.00	\$12, 000.00	\$4, 735.05	\$38, 545.00
Total budget (municipal)	\$125, 673.90	\$111, 392.97	\$22, 475.00	\$252, 972.00
Cost per patient per day	\$6.32	\$9.188	\$5.585	\$6.24
Average ration rate per day	\$0.55	\$0.719	\$0.48	\$1.37
Services billed				
Total collected (fees)	\$4, 686.96	\$2, 582.80		\$13, 269.00
Births in hospital	175	125		341
Births out of hospital	53	41		124
Deaths	87	50		153
Admissions to hospital	1, 598	1, 303	3	1, 996
Sick days in hospital	19, 886	12, 123	4, 024	32, 106
Admissions to clinic	4, 328	746		8, 309
Dispensary treatments	8, 721	8, 774		13, 277

¹ Part time.

Police Department Statistics

	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53
Assault	12	24	16
Assault and battery	124	131	129
Aggravated assault and battery	54	47	96
Assault with intent to kill	0	0	1
Assault with intent to rape	0	0	1
Arson	0	1	1
Attempted arson	0	1	0
Attempted rape	0	0	2
Burglary	24	15	38
Carrying of concealed weapon	5	14	34
Disorderly conduct	215	324	229
Disturbance of the peace	110	65	186
Embezzlement	2	2	4
Extortion	0	1	0
Exhibiting deadly weapon	0	8	11
Forgery	15	6	6
Gambling	19	38	9
Grand larceny	19	11	14
Infamous crime against nature	0	1	0
Lewd and lascivious conduct	1	1	2
Manslaughter, involuntary	12	14	3
Murder, first degree	0	1	0
Petit larceny	42	46	42
Possession of property unlawfully obtained	6	8	0
Possession of unlicensed guns	0	1	0
Rape	4	2	5
Robbery	0	0	1
Slander	28	58	58
Statutory rape	0	4	3
Trespass	21	40	42
Vagrancy	11	19	13
Violation of automobile ordinance	355	345	388
Violation of firearm ordinance	0	3	0
Violation of firework ordinance	34	0	0
Violation of liquor ordinance	0	4	0
Violation of police regulations	26	16	15
Violation of prostitution ordinance	0	13	5
Violation of sanitary regulations	118	49	48
Violation of venereal disease ordinance	1	14	0
All others	183	101	147
Total	1, 431	1, 428	1, 529

Real Property Statistics

	Assessed value		Taxes	
	1942	1952	1942	1952
Municipality of St. Thomas and St. John.....	\$4,345,215	\$8,761,695	\$54,315	\$114,346
Municipality of St. Croix.....	4,296,664	6,796,779	53,503	84,958
Total, Virgin Islands.....	8,641,879	15,558,474	107,818	199,304

Comparative Statement of Revenues of the Municipality of St. Thomas and St. John

	Revenues	1952	1953
Direct taxes:			
Real property tax.....	\$90,224.72	\$117,488.01	
Income tax.....	493,019.16	552,314.57	
Gasoline tax.....	31,460.66	44,246.83	
Automobile license fees.....	23,889.54	29,756.00	
Indirect taxes:			
Net revenues from customs.....	25,000.00	52,736.28	
Taxes on inheritance.....	8,491.66	7,849.72	
Court fees, etc.....	21,717.59	23,537.55	
Stamp dues.....	11,978.14	12,960.46	
Fees from steamer tickets.....	19,145.00	23,155.25	
Licenses and license fees.....	30,482.78	33,708.50	
Pilotage fees.....	31,446.00	24,505.50	
Trade tax.....	213,235.82	359,715.40	
Sundry revenues:			
Pay patients, municipal hospital.....	8,599.00	13,269.08	
Corporation license fees.....	7,334.98	6,233.81	
Miscellaneous.....	30,173.91	34,699.95	
Contribution from St. Thomas lottery.....	18,400.00		
Amusement and entertainment tax.....	4,043.96	5,230.31	
Repayment by power authority.....	12,500.00	12,000.00	
Miscellaneous nonrevenue receipts.....		194.86	
Loans from St. Thomas lottery.....		2,000.00	
Total.....	1,081,142.92	1,355,602.08	

Comparative Statement of Revenues of the Municipality of St. Croix

	Revenues	1952	1953
Direct taxes:			
Real property tax.....	\$77,570.97	\$88,936.28	
Income tax.....	152,434.48	167,999.79	
Automobile tax.....	19,196.89	22,992.55	
Gasoline tax.....	31,409.82	36,652.87	
Indirect taxes:			
Import duty.....	4,263.32	2,515.54	
Export duty.....	644.44	768.22	
Ships' dues.....	1,871.70	1,204.12	
Wharfage.....	2,891.11	1,884.86	
Stamp dues.....	5,712.05	5,207.39	
Inheritance tax.....	1,623.54	474.48	
Fees from court and police.....	7,922.98	10,107.09	
Fees from business licenses.....	7,833.94	7,766.00	
Excise duty.....	41,462.57	43,680.19	
Internal revenue.....	89,068.31	142,931.58	
Sundry revenues:			
Fines and confiscations.....	1,197.99	3,369.10	
From municipality of St. Thomas and St. John:			
Toward support of Hansen's Home.....	871.31	3,555.05	
Toward support of Richmond Penitentiary.....	3,206.74	8,325.29	
Returns from sanitary work.....	5,281.52	5,960.70	
Corporation fees.....	1,959.70	1,927.29	
Fees from customhouse.....	525.65	723.99	
Medical service fees.....	10,642.76	10,988.95	
Municipal rentals.....	2,052.00	2,169.83	
Miscellaneous.....	5,274.99	3,507.01	
St. Croix telephone service.....	12,461.70	17,828.74	
Miscellaneous nonrevenue receipts.....		198.79	
Total.....	487,400.48	591,675.70	

Selective Service Statistics

	1952	1953
Total living registrants—all ages.....	2,332	2,544
Total living registrants—under 18½ years.....	84	88
Total classified registrants—all ages.....	2,240	2,456
Total I-A and I-A-O examined and acceptable—available for service.....	107	40
I-A and I-A-O not examined—available for service.....	287	405
I-A and I-A-O induction postponed.....	1	
I-C (inducted).....	499	624
I-C (enlisted or commissioned).....	67	148
I-C (discharged).....	9	27
I-C (reserve).....		48
I-D—Member reserve or student in ROTC.....	15	15
I-S (statutory deferment—college).....	3	
I-S (statutory deferment—high school).....	1	3
II-A—Civilian employment except agriculture deferment.....	4	1
II-C—Agricultural deferment.....	1	2
II-S—Student deferment.....	4	7
III-A—Family dependency.....	59	58
IV-A—Veterans with prior service.....	21	9
IV-C—Aliens, not available for service.....	54	52
IV-D—Ministers, or students for.....	1	1
IV-F—Physically, mentally, morally unfit.....	647	525
V-A—Over age of liability for service.....	460	491

Voting Statistics

REGISTERED VOTERS

	1936	1948	1950	1952
St. Thomas:				
Town.....	525	2,377	2,422	2,495
Country.....	165	523	565	712
St. John.....	35	278	283	270
St. Croix:				
Christiansted town.....	263	1,042	1,215	1,252
Christiansted country.....	110	465	572	576
Frederiksted town.....	213	475	560	581
Frederiksted country.....	178	349	449	462
Total.....	1,489	5,509	6,066	6,348

NUMBER OF VOTES CAST

	1936	1948	1950	1952
St. Thomas:				
Town.....	291	1,483	1,054	1,672
Country.....	66	370	351	497
St. John.....	29	207	123	179
St. Croix:				
Christiansted town.....	226	638	941	851
Christiansted country.....	98	253	415	394
Frederiksted town.....	182	348	492	470
Frederiksted country.....	158	284	396	388
Total.....	1,050	3,583	3,772	4,451

